

Quadrille

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BEING FEMALE IN AMERICA TODAY: THE CONSEQUENCES OF CULTURAL IMAGES

by Cynthia Epstein

Bennington College held a week-end conference on Masculinity and Femininity April 19, 20, and 21. Cynthia Epstein, a sociologist with The Institute for Applied Social Research at Columbia University and an associate of the National Organization of Women, presented the following talk at one of the meetings.

We are living in revolutionary times in which it is getting O.K. to talk sex, to have sex, and as well to be black, to be Jewish or Catholic, Italian, Greek or Chinese—or soon it will get to be so. Rights to *do* and *be* are related. The world today, with the exception of some groups of die-hards, finds the notions of freedom and equality attractive and finds it necessary to pay at least lip-service to the ideals. All cultures are beginning to share and place a positive value on freedom and individual rights to self-realization. Yet there is a certain paradox in these ideological advances. The female half of the world's population is holding back in pressing for

opportunity.

But you may disagree. *You* have been well educated. You believe you can do almost anything you want to. But most of you won't want to—and this is a reflection of a cultural image which begins in the cradle and may have begun before you were born. If you are firstborn, for example, chances are your parents forced themselves to do a mental flip to cancel their disappointment at not having a boy.

Even in *equal* America, our cultural preference is for boy babies and it seems to be a universal preference. Wherever infanticide has been practiced the girl babies are the victims along with the deformed or illegitimate. Note it is the mothers who choose to nurture their boys rather than their girls—the female of the species has entered the conspiracy which rates the male life as more important than the female life.

In affluent societies life takes on a different meaning. We have enough to nourish the bodies of all, even the deformed. Yet being female often means being selectively undernourished. Even most of our best are deprived of the wide assortment of nourishment which stimulates all the knowledge and emotional zones necessary for the operating at fullest potential. Like many people who are selectively fed starches and sweets, and get fat in the wrong places and become sedentary, women have grown



its share. The further paradox is that women's advance is slowest in the societies with most freedom of expression and opportunity. But in 70 years their proportional representation in positions of influence and professional activity has remained the same. The women are conforming to cultural images which direct them away from

lumpy and complacent, fed on a host of secondary gains—big homes, false eyelashes, and power in the PTA. Like the overweight they accept their lot and argue it's just one of those things they were born with. Biology is destiny and once more they like it and it's enough for them. The women can lean on the rationalizations sup-

plied by the Freudian psychologists, the popular media and the generations of males who have a certain vested interest in keeping the women believing them. As Mirra Komarovsky of Barnard pointed out, they are willing to take jobs but not have careers—they wave the banner of femininity and treat it as if it is some filmy coating which is easily damaged by contact with the spheres so long labeled as male. The women are afraid. At all levels they are afraid, and they are defensive about that fear.

Past college they are afraid to venture to graduate school; if they get that far they are afraid to opt for certain specialties; they are afraid to be lawyers or doctors. If they choose the arts they may be less afraid—but perhaps only in the theatre can they expect to be able fully to achieve their promise if they truly wish to push for it.

Examine yourselves, and your own desires and ambitions and see to what extent you permit them to deviate from common cultural expectations. You are the most elite, well-educated, avant-garde women in the United States at this moment—sharing with just a few others the most “emancipated” outlook, greatest sense of personal freedom and greatest determination to achieve the goals of the great and free society. You will fight for the rights of the blacks to share in the rewards and honors of white society; you are against tyranny, oppression and degradation. You are one of the manpower reserves, a source of talent, in this society. You are the creative, the innovative. If a woman is ever to compose a great symphony she may come from here. If there is to be another Laurencin, Hodgkins, or Marietta Tree, she is apt to come from here. But you don’t need to know much about the laws of probabilities to know that most of you will abort the fetus of creativity, ambition, or even simple productive competence. You’ll root it out before it starts growing or won’t permit it to be born—you’ll drown it in six loads of wash in your two-hundred-dollar washing machine, bury it under a ton of manure on your home in Shaker Heights or even Georgetown, or let it wither in the shade of a stronger force.

Today, or next year, or in five years at most, you and your sisters at other universities will be looking for, or will have found, a man to live with—you hope he will be smarter than you, taller, and certainly you will want him to have more talents and prospects for success. You will then cheerfully look up to this man, defer to his wisdom in the big issues, reserving for yourselves decision in some circumscribed areas of home and child care, be grateful if he treats you as an alert, thinking person. You will cheerfully type his thesis, and thus be too exhausted to think about yours, you’ll take a job to see him through law school or through a career in quantum mechanics (and, if you are especially bright, do the statistics for his study). Later you’ll keep the kids out of his hair,

be charming to his boss or the dean, and subtly play up his talents—and having done all this you will consider yourself an effective and fulfilled woman. You will be happy in your deference and accept your place without anger, inner hostility, and hopefully without the symptoms of the tired housewife syndrome. You will take a modern dance class once a week, or a sculpting lesson or maybe even give the class yourself.

You certainly will not be Victorian Woman. After all, you know about freedom. You will therefore demand, but subtly, that your sexual needs must be fulfilled by your husband as you fulfill his. Actually neither will have to demand anything since you will both have accepted that love-making, as loving, must be based on equality of concern and delight. It is tacitly agreed that your orgasm may be as good as his.

But you will also agree that you will be not equal, but subordinate in the other things that count—your job will give way to his, you will not make more money than he does, you will not ask him to move to a city where your prospects for work are best. I don’t denigrate the victory for equality in the bedroom and concede that there are still good battles yet to be fought. It only seems strange that its champions do not look beyond to the greater arena. But outside the bedroom being a woman in America is an impossible state of being. My advice is not to be one.

You can’t help but fail. The culture makes it so.

Your failures, in fact, contribute to the equilibrium of society. Your compliance is necessary not to rock the boat. Perhaps stability cannot be achieved without you all doing your part to depress your desires or propensities at being whole people, and to keep being womanly women as the culture defines it.

If you think I am being overly cynical, again explore your own feelings at this moment. At 40 or 50 I’m sure you will all fight your bigotry and at least welcome to your house the black date of your daughter if you are white, and the white date of your daughter if you are black. If you object you will spend sleepless nights wrestling with the problem, trying to exorcise from your psyche the evil you know lurks within. Before that you’ll buy your daughter a Negro doll to help her learn that black skin is only a matter of pigmentation. But will you also buy her a chemistry set, or an erector set? Will you encourage her to climb as high on the monkey bars as her brothers? Was this your experience? Since you are a segment of the best, perhaps so. Women today are being appealed to by the intellectual community and the public sphere and from internalization of those messages by the proddings of their personal psyches to *do*. Once more they find they must measure success in life by the standards of the *entire* society, the standards which in the last

Ground Broken for Elizabeth Harrington Dickinson Science Building in May

Ground was broken May 4 for the Elizabeth Harrington Dickinson Science Building at Bennington College. The building was donated to the College by Fairleigh S. Dickinson, Jr., in honor of his wife, and will be completed a year from September.

Mrs. Dickinson, a 1943 graduate in science, has been a frequent donor and active in alumnae activities. Mr. Dickinson has served as a Bennington trustee since 1957. He is president and director of Becton, Dickinson and Co., manufacturers of medical and surgical products, and was elected to the New Jersey State Senate last November.

The science building is the first academic building to be constructed at the College since its opening in 1932, and represents the second phase of major building in Bennington's current program of expansion from 350 to about 510 students in 1970. Next year performing and visual arts buildings will also be constructed. The science building was designed by Robertson Ward of Chicago and will be constructed north of Commons near the Barn, facing the pond and Jennings.

Top (left to right): Mrs. Dickinson; Mrs. Richard S. Emmet, President of the Board of Trustees; Mr. Dickinson; President Edward J. Bloustein; Elizabeth Enlund '68, science EPC representative; Reinhold H. van der Linde, faculty secretary of the Science Division.

Bottom (left to right): President Bloustein, Mr. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, Dr. Robert S. Morison, trustee.



few generations have been applied to men alone. Perhaps only the hippies avoid them. Therefore what they do to gain recognition and fulfillment must get them over to the male sphere, yet the culture creates problems of *definition* (what is men's work and what is women's work), problems of *competition* (will "success" spoil chances for marriage or a good marriage), and problems of *feasibility* (how to manage time schedules to fit children and work and hopes and dreams, making love and chicken curry and computer programs).

You are, in a sense, new women in a new America. If you were in college even 15 years ago you would have graduated with concern primarily for the homemaking roles you would hope to acquire and play for only a stop-gap job. As part of what Jessie Bernard calls the Moth-

er's Mission, you would be apprehensive about being a proper Spockian mother. Yet you would get few social honors for it.

The person who wishes to achieve notice, power or wealth, must produce commodities that the culture deems important goods, or scientific discoveries or paintings. Although we have steered woman away generally from these product-producing activities we have not given her an alternative route to success and honor by rewarding her efforts as homemaker or child-rearer... if she wants honor she must get it the man's way and in the man's world. In the years of the motherhood mania (1946-57) she dropped out of the graduate education, work and politics. As a society we try to solve the problem by con-

Continued on page 9

Editorial Note

Quadrille is published at Bennington College six times a year during term. It is designed to reflect the views and opinions of students, faculty, administration, alumnae, trustees, parents of students, and friends of the College. It is distributed to all the constituencies, and is intended primarily as a monthly paper in which members of the Greater College Community may expound, publicly, on topical issues.

The editors of *Quadrille* invite articles, statements, opinion and comment, letters to the editors, photographs and graphics, and reviews from members of all the constituencies.

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—Photographs by Laurence J. Hyman, Jan Cook, Faith Westburg

—Drawings by Marion Breeze Williams, '63



GALLEY

Recent discussions both at the Community meeting and at the *ad hoc* Committee meeting have brought to light two sources of discontent felt primarily by the students, but also among a considerable number of faculty members. I am referring to some academic aspects of the educational process at Bennington, as regards both curriculum and classroom procedures, and to the way counseling works or does not work. It goes without saying that the author of this statement includes himself as a potential target of criticism.

To take a close look at these matters must necessarily be uncomfortable, perhaps even distressing to those of us who teach, but I don't see how such a close look can be avoided if the project of self-study is to have any integrity. Much of the teaching going on at Bennington is presently, and has been for some time, rather perfunctory; much of it, albeit competent, has been lackluster; not infrequently classroom operations tend to be one-sided, innocent of any serious form of feedback. Students are heard to complain about study routines being fixed at the beginning of each term or school year, allowing little in the way of flexibility, or what Whitehead has called "emergent novelty." Finally, there have been disturbing signs lately, in some disciplines, of a kind of field specialization that tends to be purely self-referring or, worse, methodologically narrow and exclusive. Certainly, the remedy for these developments does not lie in free-wheeling amateurishness or in feats of jubilant "field-straddling." It lies in greater interest in, and openness to, what other instructors are doing, both in one's own division and in such neighboring divisions as the individual

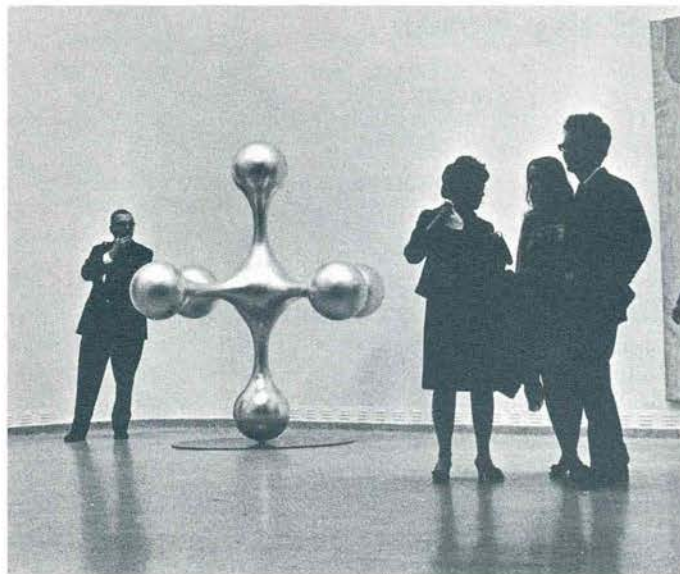
teacher can intelligently assess and profit from; a greater faith than is often shown in the student's ability to mobilize her own resources; in keeping straight lectures to a minimum—to material that cannot be got by the student from printed sources; in bringing out the relevancy of scholarly issues, no matter how remote the context may be in place and time, to immediate student concerns, be they moral, social or esthetic.

As for counseling; some of the counseling at Bennington is extremely good; some of it is perfunctory; some of it is either laughable or virtually non-existent. (This situation is frankly admitted by the parties concerned.

Recommendations

- a) Counseling appointments should be less rigidly scheduled—meetings should be discretionary.
- b) Whenever counseling sessions take place, these should be viewed and structured responsibly by both parties, i.e. considerable forethought should be given to these meetings.
- c) Faculty members who have either no stomach for counseling or else no aptitude for it should be excused from this type of assignment, since they would otherwise be wasting both the students' time and their own. Counseling is not everybody's cup of tea: the fact that a faculty member proves to be a poor or unwilling counselor should not be held against him; he or she may be a great asset to the College in other respects. The College, then, should use persons fully in alternative non-academic assignments, for which they are fitted and which they find congenial.

—Francis Golfing



Concurrent Feeley Shows in May

There were two concurrent exhibitions of work by Paul T. Feeley this spring. One (lower left) was a show of about one hundred drawings and watercolors dating from 1927 to 1965, which was hung in the New Gallery at Bennington College. The other, at the Guggenheim Museum in New York from April 11 to May 26, was a show of major paintings and sculpture, including "Jack" (above) and "Sculpture Court," consisting of nine pieces twenty-one feet tall (above left and below). Both shows were put together by critic Gene Baro.



Faculty Notes

Henry Brant conducted his Concerto for Flute with Flute Orchestra, *Angels and Devils*, on April 15 in Boston at the New England Conservatory of Music. It was performed again in New York at Carnegie Recital Hall on May 11 as one of the series of New York concerts presented by the New England Conservatory. The University of Southern Illinois presented an all-Brant concert May 12, with Mr. Brant conducting his *Mythical Beasts*, *On the Nature of Things*, *Dialogue in the Jungle* and a new work in ensemble improvisation. His cantata, *In Praise of Learning*, for 16 solo sopranos and 16 different bell instruments, was presented at the inauguration of the new president of Hunter College February 14. *Chanticleer*, a spatial chamber work for eight instruments was performed March 9 at New York's Town Hall and at Bennington College on March 27.

Louis Calabro and Vivian Fine are recipients of 1967-68 ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) awards in recognition of the performances of their musical compositions.

Louis Carini's article, "The Aristotelian Basis of Hull's Behavior Theory," appeared in the April, 1968, issue of *The Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*.

Robert W. Corrigan has been named president of the new campus for California Institute of the Arts at Valencia. The campus is scheduled to open in 1970. Mr. Corrigan is a lecturer in Drama at Bennington this year, in addition to being dean of the N.Y.U. School of the Arts.

Robert Cronin, a member of the Bennington College art faculty since 1966, exhibited 40 of his charcoal and ink drawings at the Botoph Gallery in Boston from April 4 to April 27.

Nicholas Delbanco's second novel, *Grasse 3/23/66*, was published by Lippincott in January, 1968. Mr. Delbanco has been a member of the literature faculty since 1966.

Richard M. Elman's new novel, *Lilo's Diary*, will be published by Charles Scribners & Sons, this fall. Mr. Elman has been visiting faculty member in literature this year.

Stanley Eskin has an article in the current issue of *The Bucknell Review* on "Politics in Shakespeare's Plays." He joined the Bennington faculty this year.

Vivian Fine gave a lecture-recital of piano music of the 20th century at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburgh, Virginia, May 12. Miss Fine joined the music faculty of Bennington in 1964.

Paul Gray composed and directed a drama assemblage called *C. H. Barrage* at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, March 2, 3, and 4. He gave a lecture at the New School for Social Research April 29 on "The Subverts: Thoughts on the Mediocrity Perpetrated in the Theatre by Current Avant-Garde Practitioners." Mr. Gray has been a mem-

ber of the Drama Division since 1964.

Francis Golffing's essay on the German writer Rudolf Bonhardt was read on the South German Radio (Süd-deutsche Ründfunke). Stuttgart, West Germany, November 2.

Irving Lyon was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The election was "in recognition of his standing as a scientist." Mr. Lyon joined the Bennington Science Division in the fall of this year.

Bernard Malamud's novel, *The Fixer*, is being filmed by John Frankenheimer in Budapest. Sidney Glazier has acquired the movie rights to Malamud's short story, "Black is My Favorite Color"; Zero Mostel is scheduled to play the lead. Mr. Malamud has been a member of Bennington's literature division since 1961, and will return from a leave of absence next fall.

Jack Moore, recipient of the Elizabeth and Charles Dollard Grant for faculty research at Bennington College, performed in the Dance Winter Series at the Dance Theatre Workshop, Inc., in New York City. His new work, with sets designed by Peter Stroud, used Bennington alumnae Linda Tolbert, Kathy Posin and David Krohn. Mr. Moore's work was performed at Bennington College March 31. His "Parsley All Over the World" was performed at the University of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, May 14th.

He is working as a playwright with The OM Theatre Workshop in Boston where he helped conceive and perform "OM," a theatrical event which replaced the regular Sunday morning service at Arlington Street Church in Boston on April 21. Mr. Sainer joined the Bennington drama faculty this fall.

Stanley Rosen had a one man show at the New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred October 29.

Arthur Sainer's one-act play, *Noses*, was produced at Theatre Genesis, St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, New York City, in November. One of his short stories, "The Dreaming Village," has been anthologized in the *American Judaism Reader*, just published by Abelard-Schumann.

Barbara Herrnstein Smith's new book, *Poetic Closure: A Study of How Poems End*, will be published in May by the University of Chicago Press.

Sidney Tillim exhibited his paintings as part of group shows at The Wilmington (Delaware) Art Museum and at Louisiana State University during March and at Vassar College during April. His article "Rosenquist at the Met: Avant-Garde on Red Guard" was published in ART-FORUM, April 1968. He has given lectures on recent painting and sculpture at Syracuse University and the University of Indiana this spring. Mr. Tillim joined the art faculty in 1966.

Mike Todd opened a one-man show of paintings and sculpture at the Gertrude Kase Gallery May 1. Mr. Todd

joined the Bennington art faculty in 1966.

Peter Wilson's article "Status Ambiguity and Spirit Possession," was published in *Man*, volume II, number 3. He read a paper, "Some Unconsidered Aspect of Caribbean Social Structure," at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in November, and delivered a lecture on "Caribbean Crews" at Brandeis University in January. Mr. Wilson joined the faculty this year.

John F. Wahnus lectured on "Chromosomal Studies" at Middlebury College, April 25, where he was also outside examiner for senior students. He is co-author with Sheila Kiley (Bennington '67) of "Chromosomal Analysis of *Rana Pipiens*, *Americanus*, and Their Hybrid" appearing in the April issue (vol. 7 no. 1) of *Cytogenetics*.

Robert H. Woodworth lectured with his time-lapse motion pictures on plant growth and development at the University of Florida in February and for physiology and biology classes at Mt. Anthony Union High School, Shaftsbury Elementary School and for the Cambridge, New York, Farm and Garden Club. He also presented the films for the Alumnae Reunion weekend.

Trustee News:

Franklin Ford, a trustee of Bennington College since 1962, has been elected to be the McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard University. He will succeed Crane Brinton as McLean Professor. Mr. Ford, who is Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, taught history at Bennington from 1949 to 1952. He is known among historians for his book, *Robe and Sword*, an account of the regrouping of the French aristocracy after the reign of Louis XIV, and for *Strasbourg in Transition, 1648-1789*. He is now working on a history of Europe in the period of the French Revolution.

Oscar M. Ruebhausen, a trustee of Bennington College and Chairman of the Board from 1957 to 1967, was elected to the Board of Directors of National Starch and Chemical Corporation. Mr. Ruebhausen, a partner in the New York law firm of Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons and Gates, also recently joined the Rockefeller-for-President organization as director of research staff.

Farleigh S. Dickinson, Jr., a trustee of Bennington College since 1957, was elected to the New Jersey State Senate in November. He took oath of office in January 1968.

Student News

Ellen Ann Stark, a senior literature major at Bennington, has been selected as a Regional Finalist in the Second Annual Book-of-the-Month Club Creative Writing Fellowship Program. A board of national judges consist-

ing of Louis Kronenberger, William Styron and Phillis McGinley selected two winners from each of the seven regions. Each final winner received a \$3,000 grant. Miss Stark's entry was sponsored by Bernard Malamud, author and member of the Bennington College literature faculty.

Kathleen Norris, a junior literature major, is among the nation's collegiate poets whose work appears in the first issue of *Alkahest: American College Poetry*, published by Wesleyan University Press. Her poem is entitled "Queen Kapahulu."

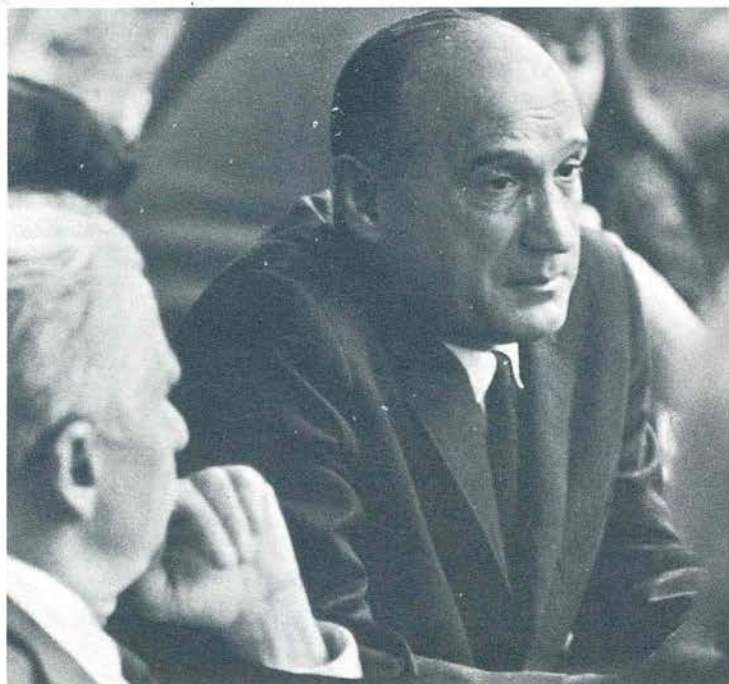
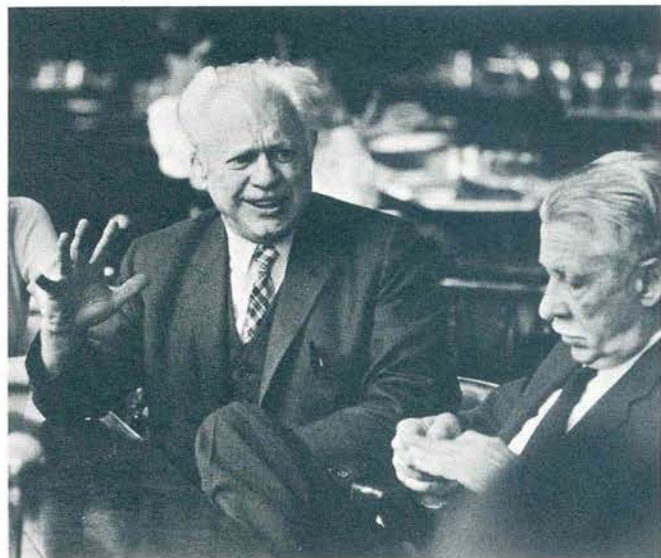
Alkahest, a new semi-annual periodical devoted exclusively to undergraduate poetry, seeks to present the best poetry now being written on American college and university campuses. The selection of poems for each issue is made by a committee of undergraduates from various colleges. Miss Norris is also on the selection committee.

Alkahest is available at booksellers and college stores.

Two Bennington seniors, Rhoda Holtzman, an anthropology major, and Sharon Cameron, a literature major, received honorable mention for the 1968 Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships for graduate study. The fellowships do not involve direct financial grants, as in past years, but both the list of 1124 designates and the list of 980 honorable mentions are forwarded to graduate schools with the recommendation that all are "worthy of financial support in graduate school."



Part of the collection of T'ang and Sung Dynasty (A.D. 600-1300) Chinese Pottery on exhibit in the Carriage Barn in April. The works, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Myron S. Falk, Jr., are from the period in which most experts believe the art of potting reached its peak. Mr. Falk has been a Trustee since 1955.



Literary Symposium at Yale

The New Haven Regional Alumnae Group and Calhoun College of Yale University collaborated on a literary symposium by present and former faculty members of Bennington College, April 5 and 6 at Yale University. The participants read from their own works and the next day joined in roundtable discussions with students. R.W.B. Lewis, Master of Calhoun College and former Bennington faculty member, moderated the symposium. Committee chairmen were Maureen Mahoney Murphy '53, and Hudas Schwartz Liff '47. They were assisted by Betty Mills Brown '39, Diana Allyn Granberry '41, Mary Hassett Skarstrom '63, and Ann Ewbank Dowan, '63.

Top left: W. H. Auden and Francis Fergusson. Bottom left: Francis Fergusson and Ben Belitt. Top right: Kenneth Burke and Francis Fergusson. Bottom right: R. W. B. Lewis and Stanley Edgar Hyman. Also participating were Howard Nemerov and Stanley Kunitz.

vincing women that they need not have success. They should be happy to look on as the men in their environment—their fathers, their husbands and often their sons—work for it, and bask in the reflected glory.

But even that doesn't work. Again, paradoxically, women are reared in the culture which sends out the same messages to boys and girls—at least in the early years—to learn, to work hard, to produce, and to expect rewards for thrift, honesty, ability and so on. And then they realize that the rewards are not given in the same way as they are for men—whether it be the reward of advancements, the reward of more money or simply the rewards of fulfilling and challenging work.

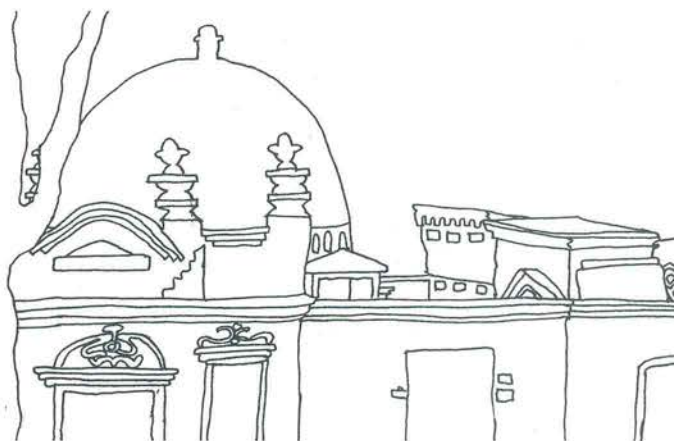
What to do in the face of these messages, contradictory messages? Most do nothing. The early voting studies showed that non-voters were those people who were often under cross-pressures, for example, from, on the one hand, a spouse who selected the Republican candidate and a strong parent who selected the Democrat. Rather than weighing the issues and deciding on one, the poor individual would not vote at all. Women are non-voters, and non-deciders. They meet conflict by copping out, by doing nothing, or doing the minimum.

Most of you are pretty militant today, I imagine, on the subject of Negroes' rights to free and equal opportunity to the entire occupational spectrum. I suppose many of you would picket even so sacred an institution as the Wall Street law offices of Cravath Swaine and Moore if they rejected a black candidate because he was unreliable and wouldn't "fit in" with the crowd there. But do you know—and this is by the profession's own admission—that Wall Street law firms are more likely to hire a Negro than a female, even if both present equally outstanding credentials? Many of you, after four years of fine education, will sit in some employment agency asking for a job which uses your creative abilities and then, without many murmurs, accept a job as a "gal Friday," a common euphemism for secretary-typist, for some ad man or publishing executive who is probably not as smart as you are. In short, you will become, without revolting, the servants of a privileged class, a class you will hope to enter through marriage, not by equal right. You have been conditioned to accept and you accept the definitions of the system. You will suspect the women who push too hard of having personal problems.

I imagine many women prefer the home-centered life, feel no great drive to conquer the environment—who think that writing about the virtues of Ajax isn't much more exciting than cleaning the bathrooms with it. But the virtues of the alternatives are not at issue here; what is important is the boundaries on freedom to decide which alternative one would like to pursue. And the fact

that those who believe in freedom somehow accept the lack of freedom for themselves and others in their social category. There are many paradoxes in the care and treatment of women. The Barry, Bacon, Child studies of sex-differences in socialization indicate that in a majority of the world's cultures, girls are reared to be nurturant,

9



obedient and responsible. Boys are reared to be self-reliant and to achieve. Thus girls all over the world are bred to be docile and accepting—to be good rather than innovative. In American Society, Aberle and Naegele showed that middle-class fathers are proud if their boys have a "bit of the devil" in them but want their daughters to be sweet and pretty. No one wants a "bossy" daughter. Women are bred, therefore, to keep in their place. Women should know their place and we know where their place is.

I do not mean to paint the picture all black. A lot of my college companions put me to shame today, the women as well as the men. The women who have made the best of both the female and male world responded to another set of cultural images which are also available, but underutilized in our society. The doing, the achieving according to personal promise.

But there are enormous problems in doing this and I do not underrate them. Women must face many demands. Consider the role demands on the woman as wife in today's America. (The spinsters have nearly died out as a social category.) The problems are not just problems of image, but of real role expectations—structural demands as the sociologists call them. Those demands which attach to the wife role will lead to conflict with her possible or actual occupational or political role.

First, the American family system, in which the husband, wife and children are separated from their kin, heavily weights the obligations of the woman's role. The obligations of the mother/wife role are rigorously demanding of the woman.

Unlike the extended family system in which a division of household labor is possible among numbers of kin, the primary responsibility for the conjugal family household falls on the wife. Even though some paid domestic help often is feasible, she must administer the household and, as a manager, is responsible for a very large number of tasks. These responsibilities become *more* numerous with income, class position and number of children. They also seem to proliferate in the middle years of the life cycle. Whether or not all the tasks are essential or could be successfully eliminated does not detract from the fact that they demand decision and are of a character usually not easy to delegate to others.

Note, too, these tasks are not confined to certain times; food must be planned daily, children's activities occur throughout the day, and in the evening the husband's needs for a sympathetic companion must be met. In clear conflict with this schedule, the professional needs large blocks of uninterrupted time—snatches of time taken here and there are not additive, and snatches of time are all that the housewife usually can muster.

Alternative means of performing household functions assigned to the wife/mother must be sought out if the woman is to be free to enter other activities. First, there are few institutional arrangements on which anyone can really rely (day care centers for children or bonded



housekeepers, for example) and, in addition and perhaps most important, few norms exist governing and legitimizing their use. Second, the woman cannot turn to her husband *automatically* to fill in for her. If a woman's work requires that she travel occasionally or attend professional meetings, or if she should simply wish to attend social get-togethers which might bring in clients or provide an arena to air her work problems, she must personally make arrangements for the home to run smoothly in her absence. It is probably rare that a woman can depend on her husband for the same kind of overall supervision of house and children that the husband can be

sure of when his wife is home. The wife who works, alas, could use a *wife* (or she could use a change in the cultural view of the husband's role). There have been changes in the definition of children's roles and mothers' roles which create intense demands on the woman. Children's roles have changed so that offspring are dependent *longer* on the family, or the family at least feels responsible longer for its youth. Thus, even though families are now smaller, many child-caring activities have been prolonged. The middle-class mother of recent vintage has also been so sensitized to her role in the development of the child that she is always conscious of the consequence of her habits, techniques and emotions, making the mother-child relationship pervading and depleting her energies. Perhaps this is good and perhaps not—kids today are running from home to escape their ever-scrutinizing mamas.

Further, American women's roles often include tasks which are *extensions* of their husband's occupational roles. Women may become informal (and thus *unpaid*) but necessary members of a work team (like the ambassador's wife, the corporation executive's wife must socialize, become knowledgeable about the work world of her husband and operate within its perscribed patterns). Margaret Helfrich has outlined the basic duties and norms of the executive's wife as:

- (1) To care for the home, husband and children;
- (2) To manage so that the husband gets a portion of the wife's time;
- (3) To entertain his business associates and their mutual friends;
- (4) To participate in social and civic affairs.

Perhaps women who seek this kind of work should have their accomplishments recognized—give Lady Bird a salary for her efforts to beautify America and be the nation's first hostess, and let IBM give the corporation wife a salary for keeping its executives in good spirits and good repair. Either that, or free her to do her own work.

Let us consider American attitudes toward the economics of work and women's place in the occupations.

Since it is common in American society to regard work as a means of livelihood rather than as an avenue for self-expression or self-realization, the case against the middle-class married woman who works is often caged in economic terms. Thus the question often posed is: "Does it *pay* her to work?" The reply is expected to be measured in terms of the high expenses incurred by the woman for child-care services, added clothing, daily work expenses, domestic help, expenditure for high-cost convenience foods, and the difference between the costs saved on all items by the full-time housewife's comparison shopping versus the convenience shopping of the working woman.

Working women are taxed at the same rate as men and

often at higher rates if their incomes are added to those of their husbands, as they are on most family tax returns. Although the cost of child-care is the most fundamental of a working mother's "business" expenses, no tax relief for child-care is available to any except those women in the very lowest economic strata. Child-care alone can consume a considerable portion of the working mother's salary. (Although much has been said publicly on this issue, including a recommendation of the President's Commission on the Status of Women to liberalize existing provisions for tax exemptions, no legislative action has been taken to implement the suggestion. This suggests that the question is given a rather low priority by the culture.)

Thus, work *pays* only those women who *must* work (and perhaps depend on free babysitting from kin) and the rare highly paid woman professional. When the family books are balanced, the woman's work, at its early stages, is not likely to show a sizable economic return. In addition, little or no thought is given to the fact that the investment necessary early in many women's careers for child and household care is likely to be returned with interest as the woman advances in her work. Thus, while a male doctor expects to go into debt to buy the equipment for an office or to pay for his training, a woman doctor may not feel as free to borrow to pay a housekeeper, an essential part of the "equipment" she needs to build a practice. It is also probably true that if her family did not have resources, a bank would not give a loan for this purpose, though perhaps this has not been tested. Most likely she would drop or delay her work because she could not afford to be free to work.

The problem varies, however, with the type of work and profession. It is likely that a doctor will receive a relatively good income in the early years of practice; attorneys, however, may not reach this level until their practices are well established, and perhaps not until late middle age. Thus, the woman doctor may have a far better economic reason to stick to her practice than the woman lawyer who knows that economic reward still is far away. It is precisely in the years that a woman *most* needs household help that she is also most apt to make the *least* money. Unless she plans well ahead and has vision and confidence she may be unable to succeed.

But there is no doubt that the career-oriented woman who does make an early investment can make working pay. Almost any professional or business woman makes more money than a domestic employe and each additional year she spends at it, work widens the economic gap between them. American women do not invest in themselves or in their futures, *because they are not taught to think that way*. Since they do not prepare, train, or plan toward marketing a skill, they most often wind up as secretaries or trainees for relatively low-level jobs. With specialized training, however, it is easier to get a good first job, and be able

to get back into the job market should you decide to leave. We can learn this lesson well from other societies.

Perhaps the first rule for the advisor of an American woman about a career is to urge that she at least complete *training* and obtain whatever certification her field requires before taking a leave of absence for childbirth. Since there are few pressures in our society to urge women to think about the time when they will want to work, this is a crucial step.

The life-style of Americans, especially with regard to housing and the character of American geography—its vastness, its rural-urban configuration—also has many consequences for women's work habits.

11

Women do not display the same mobility patterns as men; unlike bachelors, single women do not travel to find work opportunities. This is partly because women are not given resources by their families to travel and seek careers, and once married, they usually must stay with their husbands and follow them in their moves. Although women situated in large economic centers have more opportunity to train and work, one cannot postulate that the nearer a female lives to the center of the city, the more likely it is that she will work. One might postulate, however, that the further she lives from the city, the less likely it is she will train or work.

The fact of geographic location has direct consequences for the life patterns of educated middle-class woman, most of whom live in suburbia. The most common contrast with American suburban pattern is the Swedish. But the Swedes do not share our feelings that we "deprive" our children if we bring them up in the city. A vacation shack in the country generally satisfies the Swedish apartment-dwellers' bucolic longings.

I'm sure, by now, that my "pitch" is quite apparent to you. Not only does society define certain jobs as appropriate for a woman in the occupational sphere; it defines what her jobs shall be in the sphere of home and family, including how she should feel about these jobs. Attitudes toward work and the reasons for working; attitudes about how and where one should live; attitudes regarding how high one may aspire—all these act on young and older women, channelling and directing them in and out of the work world.

David Riesman, speaking here at Bennington some years ago, said it was immoral for society to insist that one's sex must predetermine one's vocation and even one's style of life. That, even if one assumed that there were "feminine" gifts, these should not dictate the choice of women who possess those gifts, let alone those of women who possess "masculine" gifts (since traits overlap and there will always be women more interested in masculine things than some men are and vice versa). It is a part of freedom, he noted, to be able to decide the vocational outcome of one's gifts. I

don't know if very much has happened in 10 years to make the problems he spoke of then less relevant or his words less applicable. But even if women succeed in skirting these problems or making the personal adjustments (and they will be personal since there are few institutional aids to help them out) and seek to act out their talents, the spectres will still arise.

My study of women lawyers indicates that there is room at the top for the small percentage of outstanding women who not only have the highest I.Q.'s, personalities, drive, fortitude and absence of work blocks, but that those who are normal and perhaps who are better than normal but not the best, will still face the imposing gatekeepers who cling to their belief that women will taint the purity and productivity of the male clubs which control the elite professions. It is no that they discriminate against women (although a Harvard Record Poll showed a few years ago that the persons considered most objectionable—running neck in neck with students who received the lowest grades in their schools—were women) but that the best jobs, the most honored and prestigious, have been held by male networks for so long, that women truly *don't fit in*. There are few norms for treating or dealing with women in law and medicine and even in Ivy League academia. The men are embarrassed by the presence of women, and as a result, or in an interactive process, the women do act odd. They try to overcompensate by being too feminine or too masculine; they are rate-busters or don't carry their load. They act, in short, as the insecure minority group that they are, and thus provide that kernel of truth which usually supplies the rationalizations for most stereotypes. And perhaps, worst of all for themselves, and their sisters and daughters, they define themselves as being inappropriate there.

A great many of the women lawyers I interviewed in the course of my studies claimed they loved their work, and had all the qualities necessary to perform it well, but they tended to agree with the men, that it was a man's work and only the unusual woman could hope to accomplish it. If the women lawyers themselves accepted this, how can we hope that young women considering occupational alternatives would choose law equally with teaching or interior design?

There is also a good deal of self-hatred among women in the professions and hatred directed at them by women outside. Home-based women want all women to stay home. If you work they will remind you that children of working mothers tend toward delinquency, homosexuality and more frequent colds. Your professional sisters may, I am told (though this has never been my personal experience), be upset that you are dislodging their exclusive niche in the male society. They don't want equality, they prefer being the only women around.

Women are everywhere bombarded with images of what they should do, often being damned if they do and damned

if they don't. Yet I wonder if women will ever have freedom, and even if given freedom, will accept it. I don't know if they can have freedom without radical changes in this society.

I think we are living in changing times although the statistics still don't show it. Let me outline a few changes generally which should affect all women *personally*.

1) Schools are recruiting from a wider social base. This means that more young people have a chance for professional training and that the experience of studying with fellow students from varied backgrounds will prevent future professionals or occupational gatekeepers in other elite spheres from expecting to work with colleagues with the same old school tie. Having accepted a Negro colleague, perhaps the establishment will try a female colleague.

2) And of course, young men are more at ease with educated women. The men are no longer being raised in all-male environments through the Ivy-League establishment from prep school through graduate school. Separatism in education is breaking down and this should make men less resistant to working with women.

3) Even though women haven't increased their proportions in professional spheres, for example, changes in absolute numbers (and there are more of them) can provide significant changes in image. Although women still are the same old 6% of the medical profession they were twenty years ago, there are 15,000 of them now as opposed to 7,000 then.

4) There are pressures to utilize our huge resource of wasted talent—perhaps even in our affluence we cannot afford the luxury of the conspicuous waste of our woman-power lest we lose the race we enjoy with other world powers in science, especially, but in other spheres as well. (I must note here that the other superpower—the USSR—takes a different view of its women's potential and utilizes their talents heavily in technology and the professions.)

5) And again, the ideological changes and challenges to the establishment. Nobody would let the Bar Associations in New York City ban women with the excuse that there are no women's rest-rooms there. (By the way, this excuse was used up until 1960 in Queens. It was also used by Princeton University to keep women from graduate education there, and by Oxford University in England.) I think our mass education and mass higher education will pay off in added sophistication.

But, evolution, as we know, is not necessarily progressive, and many lines of development simply die out. Being a woman is never, and has never been solely a biological state anywhere. What it means today and tomorrow will depend on what people think and our ability to make them think what we want them to think. It is the nature of images that they may be recast.

Alumnae Weekend

About seventy-five alumnae and their husbands visited Bennington for the weekend of April 26-28 for a Reunion generally titled "Where is Bennington Going?" The subject was approached in three ways: according to the curriculum, through the new building program, and in a faculty-student panel discussion of student expectations and aspirations.

The curriculum was presented in faculty-led seminars. Gunnar Schonbeck demonstrated experimental marble musical instruments and Ben Belitt read his Vermont verses. Alumnae were introduced to three new faculty members: Isaac Witkin held a do-it-yourself workshop in welded metals; Irving Lyon discussed the teaching of undergraduate science; and Richard Elman read from his new novel *Lilo's Day Book* to be published in the fall.

The building program was presented by Edward J. Bloustein, President, and Robertson Ward, architect. Robert Gutman talked on the role of the sociologist in architecture.

Rush Welter and Richard Tristman of the faculty, together with students Emily Israel, Susan Paris, and Sally Edwards, led a discussion of student issues on campus today which elicited considerable alumnae comment. Alumnae and their husbands were brought to the realization that students today have a very different set of mores and expectations from those in even the very recent past.

The visiting alumnae were honored at a cocktail party Friday evening at the home of Rebecca Stickney '43, Director of Admissions. Saturday, the alumnae joined the faculty at the Carriage Barn for cocktails. Faculty members



Dr. and Mrs. Shirley Fisk (Mary Harriman '39) talk with Mrs. Bloustein.

13



Helen Webster Feeley '37 and Deborah Rubin Bluestein '65.

Orrea Pernel, Lionel Nowak and Gunnar Schonbeck presented a concert for alumnae and friends, Saturday evening.

The chairman for Reunion Weekend was Barbara Schwanda Weedon '53, assisted by Maureen Mahoney Murphy '53 and Joyce Beskind Grodnick '44.

Alumnae Sponsor 2001

A committee of Bennington College alumnae was the first group to sponsor a benefit of Stanley Kubrick's Cinarama film *2001: A Space Odyssey*. The benefit was held on April 4 at Loew's Capitol Theatre and raised \$5,716.69 for the Annual Scholarship Fund at Bennington.

The Bennington benefit committee included trustees and alumnae from the New York area. Co-chairmen for the benefit were Mrs. Charles H. Fish of Brooklyn and Mrs. Peter M. Sherwin of Mount Kisco.

A pre-theatre dinner party was held at La Ronde in the Americana Hotel. Chairman of the dinner party was Mrs. Aaron S. Greenwald of New York City.

Symposium for Student Composers

The fourth annual Symposium for Student Composers was held at Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont, March 17-19. The Symposium Association consists of ten schools: Bennington College, Eastman School of Music, Juilliard School of Music, Mannes College of Music, McGill University, New England Conservatory, Princeton University, Royal Conservatory of the University of Toronto, State University of New York at Buffalo, and the University of Pennsylvania. The responsibility for presenting

the Symposia is rotated each year among the member schools.

There was a large representation of faculty, student composers, student and faculty performers. In addition, members of both the community of Bennington and the general student body attended the concerts. There were discussions by the composers and the audience after each concert. As a special event Henry Brant, of the Bennington College faculty, spoke on the orchestra as he would like to see it reconstituted; he also stated his predictions for the development of musical trends for the next decade.

The chairman for the '68 Symposium was Vivian Fine, of the Bennington College faculty.

Alumnae Class Notes

(recorded from mail received at the Alumnae Office and through Newspaper Clipping Service)

'36—*Grace Sullivan Scanlan* teaches Latin at Lowell (Mass.) High School. She earned her M.A. in English at River College, Nashua (N.H.), in 1966, where she wrote a thesis on the theatrical aspects of Emily Dickinson's poetry.

'37—*Ernestine Cohen Meyer* was Chairman of the Second Annual Flower and Ceramics Fair held on May 3 for the benefit of Greenwich House Pottery School. A champagne preview was held the preceding evening. *Barbara Howes Smith* presented the third reading of the Goucher College Poetry Series in Baltimore (Md.).

Elizabeth Paine Merriss had an exhibit of woodcuts at the New Canaan (Conn.) library during April.

'38—*Anne Bretzfelder Post* has contributed sculpture to the Fine Arts Department at Bennington, and both sculpture and drawings to Wellesley College, Wellesley, (Mass.).

'39—*Anne Poor* had an exhibit of sketches of the Soviet Union in pen and watercolor at the Graham Gallery, N.Y.C.

Faith Reyher Jackson is Headmistress of the academic section of the Washington (D.C.) School of the Ballet.

'40—*Priscilla Manning Porter*, artist-craftsman in fused glass, presented a demonstration talk to Hamden (Conn.) art teachers in a workshop session in February. Her talk was televised by a group of Hamden High School students.

Mary-Averett Seelye performed "Poetry In Dance" in Washington, (D.C.) in April. For the first time her program included poems by two contemporary Greek poets, Miltos Sahtouris and Eleni Vakalo.

'41—An exhibit of eighteen paintings by *Fay Mowery Moore* was presented at the Hialeah Race Course

Clubhouse lounge.

'43—Married: *Alice Brisbane Dows* to W. T. Tooker, Jr., in December.

Lucile Bloch Adler gave a public reading of her poems at St. John's College, Santa Fe (N.M.). A collection of her work entitled *The Travelling Out and Other Poems* was published by MacMillan in 1967. *Muriel Cummings Palmer* is Chairman of the Benefit Committee for the Institute of Child Development and Experimental Education of City College of New York. In April she ran a wine-tasting and art exhibition and sale for the benefit of the Harlem Research Center, principal component of the Institute.

14 '45—*Dorothy Caplow Lang* plays Karen Adams on "As The World Turns" on CBS-TV under her professional name of Doe Lang. She is composer-lyricist in Lehman Engle's BMI Workshop for Musical Theatre, is translating Hungarian poetry for a new anthology to be published in England, and is collaborating with her husband, George, on *History of Hungarian Cuisine* to be published by Hastings House.

'48—*Margot Starr Kernan* works part-time as a writer-photographer in the Professional and Executive Corps of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare while writing a book.

'49—Married: *Miriam Grodinsky* to Joseph Barry Polin in Philadelphia in February.

Helen Frankenthaler Motherwell had an exhibit of paintings at the André Emmerich Gallery (N.Y.C.)

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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during April.

'50—Married: *Patricia Hansen Bried* to James B. Franks. *Joan Hunt Bushnell* is a member of the Mount Greylock Regional High School physical education department in Williamstown (Mass.). She has also taught modern dance and been choreographer for school musicals. During the winter she worked on a recreation program sponsored by the Williamstown Recreation Committee.

'51—*Doris Chapman Hinds* is working on a Masters degree in education preparatory to teaching in the Junior High School area of Social Studies in Chicago (Ill.).

Susan Jones Esponda, coordinator of the 1968 Olympic Games Cultural Program in Mexico City, is liaison between the Olympic Organizing Committee and the United States and British Embassies in Mexico. Her special project is a Festival of Children's Paintings which will include the creation of an "instant" mural by children up to age 13 from participating countries.

'52—*Katrina Boyden Hadley* is President of the Women's College Board in Chicago. The Board serves thirty-one colleges, providing students, parents, and counselors with information concerning member colleges on a non-competitive, non-commercial basis.

Patricia Crowley McCully has taken a part-time position in the endocrinological section of the Department of Pediatrics, Cornell-New York Hospital Medical Center in New York.

'54—Married: *Sara Holt* to James M. Parsley.

Nancy Spraker, an Associate Editor of *Woman's Day*, is the author of a feature in the February issue illustrated by Schulz which previewed the new "Peanuts" TV-Special.

Barbara Nelson Pavan is teaching in the Education Department of Queens College, supervising student teachers and teaching a course in the methods of teaching math and science in the elementary school. *Joseph Ablow* is Associate Professor and Chairman of the Arts Division at Boston University. An exhibit of his paintings, pastels, and drawings was held during January in the Gallery, Carr Hall, Middlebury, (Vt.).

'55—*Nancy Silbowitz Garfield* has written a children's book, *The Tuesday Elephant*, published by T. Y. Crowell.

'57—Born: To *Nina Gelles Koepcke* a fourth child, second son, Wayne Lawrence, in February.

Born: To *Sandra Hochman Leve* a daughter, Ariel Sharon, in January. Her new book, *Love Letters From Asia*, was published in April by Viking Press. She has presented readings at Asia House under the

15

auspices of The Asian Literature Program and at the Overseas Press Club for the P.E.N. World Association of Writers.

Julia Brandley Frampton was featured in the Old Globe, Falstaff Tavern production of Dylan Thomas' *Under Milk Wood* in San Diego (Calif.).

Constance Golub Gorfinkle has been chosen to appear in the 1967 edition of *Outstanding Young Women of America*. She is Recording Secretary of the Beth Israel Hospital Women's Auxiliary in Brookline (Mass.), Editor of its *Bulletin*, and was chairman of its 1966 Annual Luncheon. She is also active in the League of Women Voters, Boston Museum of Science, and the Ladies' Committee of the Theatre Company of Boston.

Linda Krob had an exhibit of paintings and sculpture at the Rive Gauche Gallery, Darien, (Conn.) in December.

'58—Born: To *Elinor Stockham Davidson*, M.D., a fourth child, third son, Joshua Ben, in March.

'59—Married: *Jennifer Rains* to Richard Lenz in December.

Born: To *Katie Durant Edgar*, a fourth child, third son, Michael. The Edgars are in Brussels, Belgium, c/o U.S. Embassy.

Born: To *Helaine Feinstein Fortgang* a third child, second daughter, Tamar Aliza, in September.

Diane Deckard has completed six months appearing in *Dark Horses*, a satirical review at Upstairs at the Downstairs, New York City.

'60—Born: To *Nancy Cooperstein Charmey*, a daughter, Allison, in November.

Pam Abel Hill is an associate producer at NBC on documentary programs.

Ellen Deegan (professional name Jocelyn Reed) has created a counseling service called New Girl In Town to help newcomers find jobs, homes, and friends when moving to New York City.

Theodora Klein Sklover is teaching at Bank Street College of Education, New York City. By July she hopes to have completed all courses towards her Masters degree.

Alice Miller, Project Director for Brattleboro, (Vt.) *Follow Through* received a fellowship to attend a special training project at the Early Childhood Education Laboratory of the University of Arizona's Research and Development Center in Tucson.

Lois Rooks was featured in a TV-Comedy Special "The Do-It-Yourself-Kick" on WABC-TV in February.

'61—Born: To *Julie Cavanagh Kaneta*, a daughter, Carroll Hulihee, in September. Julie received an M.A. in French literature from the University of Hawaii

in June, 1967.

Adopted: By *Nancy Markey Chase*, a third child, second daughter, *Rebecca Naomi*, in February.

Adopted: By *Sara Snow Glenn*, a son, *Jason Kahn*, born in September.

Nan Bartow Baker and her husband, *Sidney*, are with the Peace Corps in Fort Jany, Tchad, Africa. They will return to New Haven (Conn.) in June.

Robyn Posin, Ph.D., has opened an office for the practice of Psychotherapy and Psychodiagnostic Consultation in New York City.

Rima Tolchin Leiben is a resident in Psychiatry at Jacobi Hospital, New York.

'62—Born: To *Sandra Kesselman Slotnick* a second child, first daughter, *Julia Fay*, in October. She is working towards an M.A. in Education at Northeastern University, Boston (Mass.).

'63—Born: To *Suzanne Hecht Juhasz*, a second child, second daughter, *Jennifer Anne*, in July. Suzanne received an M.A. in English from the University of California at Berkeley and is working towards a Ph.D.

Married: *Marion DuBose Breeze* to *Joseph Clarke Williams* in December.

Married: *Nancy June Dawson* and *Michael Barry Schiffrin* in January in White Plains (N.Y.).

Married: *Elizabeth Fay Martin* to *Peter Carveth Funk* in December in New York City.

Betty Aberlin Lupovich is a regular on the new "Misterogers' Neighborhood" series which began in February on NET.

Meredith Pierce Champlin has opened a School of Ballet in Wentworth, N.H.

'64—Engaged: *Diane Sherer* to *Tommy Neil Tucker*. She will receive an M.A. from Northwestern University in June.

Married: *Wendy Robin Gunshor* to *John René Demegret* in New York in February.

Holland Taylor is a member of NET's Shakespeare Repertory Series by the Actor's Company.

'65—Engaged: *Elizabeth Rowan Underwood* to *Stockton Heth Garver*.

Married: *Mary Burr Drinkwater* to *William J. J. Gordon* in Cambridge (Mass.) in December.

Anna Coffey Bass was choreographer for "The Beg-

gar's Opera" presented at the University of Bridgeport (Conn.) Theatre in March.

Wendy Erdman is secretary and assistant to former Bennington faculty member, *Martha Hill Davies*, who is Director of the Dance Department at Juilliard Music School, New York City. Wendy is pursuing a singing career.

Lisa Gallatin is a research assistant in the Urban Planning Division School of Architecture, Columbia University, where she is also taking courses.

Kathryn Posin performed her dance "Call" at the Kauffman Concert Hall (N.Y.) in March.

Pril Smiley is a member of the staff of the Columbia-Princeton Electronic Laboratory and the Vivian Beaumont Theatre of Lincoln Center. Her most recent composition for electronic tape, "Eclipse," was given its premier performance in December and repeated at State University College, New Paltz (N.Y.).

'66—Engaged: *Heidi Patricia Jost* to *John Axel von Bergen*. She is employed as an artist with a New York textile firm.

Engaged: *Sara Spadea* to *Howard M. Black, Jr.*

Married: *Claire Howell* to *Edward W. Blatchford* in Greenwich (Conn.) in April.

Sally Bowie will receive her M.A. in English literature this year from Columbia University with a major in the 17th century.

Anne Waldman Warsh presented a poetry reading at the Architectural League of New York in March.

'67—Married: *Judith Ann Lerner* to *Charles Van Ness Lowry* in St. Louis (Mo.) in January. She is working toward a graduate degree in art education at the University of Wisconsin.

Alice Webber is one of twenty winners in the 15th Annual Student Composers Contest, sponsored by Broadcast Music, Inc. She is studying at UCLA.

'68—Married: *Elizabeth Devine* to *David Ross Cameron* in July, 1967. They are living in London, England. Born: To *Anna Jo Renfield Dubow* a first child, first son, in October.

IN MEMORIAM

'51—Mary Alice Jones	January 2, 1968
'60—Carol Kriebel Cupic	March 16, 1968
'60—(M.A.) Kay Jibben Bane	April 14, 1968

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